

HOBSON'S WELCOME.

Rough Riders Fall Over Each Other to Shake Hands With Him.

HERO OF THE MERRIMAC IS FREE.

With the Seven Gallant Fellows Who Shared His Danger That Historic Night.

Great Reception to Them as They Come Over the Line into the United States Entrenchments—Ninth Cavalry Not Behind Its White Comrades in Giving the Young Alabama Welcome—Shafter's Dispatch Announcing the Exchange.

Washington, July 8.—General Shafter's telegram announcing the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his men is as follows: It is addressed to the secretary of war and dated Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Cuba, July 6. "Lieutenant Hobson and all his men have been received safely in exchange for Spanish officers and prisoners taken by United States. All in good health except two seamen convalescing from remittent fever."

The full list of the Merrimac crew is as follows: Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, assistant naval constructor; Daniel Montague, first-class machinist; George Charette, first-class gunners' mate; J. C. Murphy, coxswain; Osborn Delgann, coxswain, resident of Stuart, Ia.; George F. Phillips, machinist; Frank Kelly, water tender; Randolph Clausen, coxswain.

Men at the Front Grow Wild.

After the exchange had been made, according to a copyrighted Associated Press dispatch, "as Hobson and the men of the Merrimac approached the first line of entrenchments occupied by the Rough Riders low murmurs ran from one end of the line of cowboys and eastern athletes to the other, and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the admonishing of the officers, cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle that chanced to be in his way in his effort to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand. The released prisoners were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations and vigorous, heartfelt, hand-shaking of men they had never seen before."

Was a Rough but Hearty Welcome.

Sunburned cavalrymen who had spent their lives in the saddle on the plains of Arizona, New Mexico or other western states or territories and who did not know the difference between a ship's maintop, bilge or keel, threw their arms around the sailor boys and literally dragged them over the entrenchments, all the time sending out yells that under other circumstances would have struck terror to hearts even as gallant as those of the Merrimac heroes. No mountain fastness of the west ever resounded from shouts of an Indian war dance that equaled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sailors who did their duty with every Spanish gun in the harbor trained upon them, and the hardy men under General Shafter.

Forgot His Race Prejudices.

The Seventy-first New York volunteers, near the Rough Riders, were the next regiment to fall upon Hobson and his men, and almost immediately the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, both colored regiments, joined in the general enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer arose as Hobson and his companions forced their way through the lines of white and colored soldiers. Hobson, so far as possible, grasped each hand extended toward him, and neither he nor his men made any protest against the most uncomfortable crowding and jostling which they had to undergo. If the young officer—whose home is in Alabama—has any race prejudice he certainly forgot all about it as he passed through the line of soldiers on his way to General Wheeler's headquarters.

MEN OVERCOME WITH EMOTION.

Soldiers Turn to Fire a Salute Hobson Tells of His Imprisonment.

Hobson and all of his men were completely overcome by the reception of corded them and tears rolled down their cheeks as the soldiers crowded around them. As Hobson and his party approached Captain Grimes' battery the men cried out on every side to have a salute fired in their honor. Hobson protested against this immediately, and shouted to the artillerymen, who had also caught the infection, not to fire their guns. Some of the most enthusiastic of the men appealed to Colonel John Jacob Astor, and the latter entered into the spirit of the occasion and told the men they need not obey Hobson's orders, as he was only a lieutenant.

But the officers of the battery prevented the men from firing the guns, as the Spaniards might have mistaken the reports for the opening of an attack, and if the latter had responded our soldiers were in no position, in their state of disorder and enthusiasm, for an engagement. Hobson finally reached General Wheeler's headquarters, where the veteran cavalryman and other officers gave him a warm welcome. By this time Captain Chadwick, of the New York, and the naval escort from the flagship, had reached Hobson and his men, and they were the first persons with whom the rescued prisoners had any previous acquaintance whom they had met since they entered the Santiago harbor on their perilous mission.

Captain Chadwick and all the others took each by the hand and extended the heartiest greeting. The escort had brought a change of clothing, including new uniforms, for Hobson and his men, and the latter were given a short respite while they changed their apparel. Hobson was also given a horse to ride over the trail to Juragua and his men were placed in an army ambulance. Before leaving for the sea coast Hobson was taken to General Shafter's headquarters and warmly greeted by the command-in-chief.

The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Hobson for an interview and

statement as to his experiences on the memorable night when he took the color Merrimac into Santiago harbor, but he declined as he had a report to make to Sampson. But with regard to his experience as a prisoner of war he was confined in Morro castle, and I can assure you that we were extremely uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly ill treat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor. As a rule the officers and men who came into contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner. There were many threatening glances shot in our direction.

HIGH PRAISE FOR CERVERA.

Hobson Calls Him a Generous Man and a Chivalrous Officer.

"For Admiral Cervera I have nothing but the highest admiration. His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind-hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. I expressed to him my sincere thanks and the thanks of my men for taking this means of relieving the anxiety of our shipmates and our friends at home. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration of what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history, though I am sure we were not entitled to the commendation we received for there were hundreds of other men on our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing."

"While we were in Morro castle we were naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army and were removed to the Reina Mercedes hospital on the outskirts of Santiago, where we remained until today. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though of course we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries, and we could easily distinguish the terrific explosions caused by the Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several times at night we were also fully aware that the land batteries were fighting outside the city."

"Last Friday and Saturday it would be difficult to explain how anxious we were for news of the success of our side during the engagement. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon. One thing that I found out in the hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe any one was injured by them. Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable, and the food was fairly good."

"In fact I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against us during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly and simply forced them to treat us well. We knew nothing about the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet until told by our own people today. Of course our confinement became very irksome, and I cannot tell you how great was the relief we felt to be free again. I cannot express my gratitude to our soldiers who gave us such a welcome when we came into the lines. All of us are in excellent health and glad to go back to our posts again and see the war through to the end."

Order in the Sherry Order Case.

Milwaukee, July 8.—A Journal special from Oshkosh, Wis., says: In the circuit court yesterday an important order was made by Judge Burnell in the Sherry failure case. It provided that 100 shares of Gerry Lumber company stock estimated at \$100,000, and certain lands in Oconto and Shawano counties estimated at about \$50,000, be turned over to Hiram Smith, of Milwaukee, who in turn agrees to endorse \$60,000 on his claim of \$77,885 against Sherry. The other \$17,885 will be filed as an ordinary claim.

Has Her Second Fall.

Peoria, Ill., July 8.—Mrs. Fraser, who fell from a balloon at Benson, Ill., a year ago and just recovered, Wednesday fell 3,000 feet from a parachute at Prophetstown, Ill., landing in a tree, and may recover.

Fatally Killed by a Horse.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 8.—A telegram states that Clement R. Thompson was fatally killed by a horse. Thompson was one of the most prominent citizens. He moved to Mattawan on a big farm last summer, was four years alderman of this city; mayor in 1879; elected recorder in 1887 and served ten years. He was one of the best known and popular men in the city.

Leave for Cuba.

Iron Mountain, Mich., July 9.—Twenty-five recruits left this city Thursday night to join Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers, now in Cuba, in order to increase the company to its full quota of 100 men. The men were in charge of Private Henry Schwelenschamp, who will take them direct to Camp Alger to be equipped, and then to Santiago de Cuba.

Disastrous Fire in Lumber Yards.

Pentwater, Mich., July 11.—A hot fire is raging in the lumber yards at the Sands and Maxwell mills. More than 6,000,000 feet of lumber was destroyed and the flames are still beyond control. It is expected that the loss will reach \$75,000, about half covered by insurance. The Ludington department is helping fight the fire.

Wreck at Bessemer.

Bessemer, Mich., July 6.—Engineer Blair and Fireman Tompkins of Ashland were seriously injured in a wreck of an ore train caused by running over a cow. Loaded ore cars are piled three high and the engine is on end. It is almost a total wreck. Blair was thrown over the wire fence outside the right-of-way.

Celebrated a Naval Victory.

Buchanan, Mich., July 6.—A celebration of Sampson's victory was held here. It was very enthusiastic. Congressman Hamilton delivered a fine address to nearly 2,500 people. Other exercises included music by band and singing by glee club of patriotic music, fireworks, winding up with a cannon salute.

Horribly Burned by Gas.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 6.—Mrs. Henry L. Lockwood was horribly burned by gas here and will die. She poured kerosene in some water on the stove.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN.

Some Called Out for the Benefit of Our Own Readers—News of the Past Few Days Which Will Be of General Interest to Michigan People.

Iron Mountain, Mich., July 9.—Kim Harvey, a millwright, with a man named Price for an assistant, was engaged in repairing a pulley in the Metropolitan Lumber company's mill, when the machinery suddenly started, Harvey's clothing was caught, and he was whirled around the shaft. In one of the revolutions his foot struck Price, who was on a beam above, knocking him some distance. Price struck on the floor squarely on his head and received injuries that may result in his death. Harvey continued to revolve around until every article of clothing excepting one shoe had been stripped from his person, when he dropped to the floor. Strange as it may seem, none of his limbs were broken, his injuries being of an internal nature. He cannot live.

LARGE DEAL IN PULP WOOD.

Kimberly, Clarke & Co. Make a \$100,000 Contract.

Iron Mountain, Mich., July 9.—Kimberly, Clarke & Co., owners of the paper mills at Quinnesec Falls, have closed a deal with the land department of the old Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad company for 160,000 cords of pulp wood. The timber is nearly all located on lands in Marquette county and will be cut as needed. The total amount paid is over \$100,000. Plans are being prepared by Towar & Wallace of New York for another print mill and a sulphite mill. The former will be 60 feet in width and 500 feet long, and will contain three large machines. It will be one of the largest, if not the largest, mill in the country.

Tax Case at Menominee.

Menominee, Mich., July 8.—Judge Stone has handed down an opinion in the case of Forster & Burns against the city of Menominee, brought by the former as a suit in replevin of lumber levied upon by the latter to collect taxes assessed to the S. K. Martin Lumber company of Chicago piled upon Forster & Burns' dock. The court sustains the tax, holding the law constitutional and that the replevin would not be for the lumber taken for the collection of tax. He gave judgment for the defendant for the full amount of the tax, \$2,174. The case has been watched with much interest in legal circles.

Professor Walter Was on Board.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 6.—It has been definitely ascertained that Professor E. L. Walter sailed on La Bourgoigne, the big French liner sunk in collision off Sable Island, on which 600 people perished. Professor Walter occupied the chair of Romance languages and literature in the University of Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 6.—Miss Fannie L. Hess of this city was a passenger on La Bourgoigne. She was listed from Chicago, as she traveled with other pupils from a Chicago institute.

New Profit for the Farmers.

Bay City, Mich., July 9.—The Michigan Chicago company, of this city, has contracted with farmers in Bay, Tuscola, Huron and Saginaw counties for crops of the cherry root from 1,500 acres of land, to be delivered the coming fall. In order to handle the product the factory in this city is being trebled in size. Work will be started about Oct. 1. The new tariff has made the cherry business profitable.

Wolverine Fish Tale.

Galesburg, Mich., July 9.—Three years ago George Hungerford brought from Mexico several "follow fish," so called from their disposition to pursue one another. These were planted in Sherman's lake. William Gingle hooked one of these fish, and upon pulling it in forty-one others sprang from the water in pursuit, and landing in the boat were captured. They averaged two pounds each.

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The water was so hot it scorched his face, neck and hands, and he was badly burned. Her face and arms are a mass of burns.

Murdered in a Drunken Quarrel.

Marquette, Mich., July 7.—John Peacock was murdered by William Coar, near Seney, during a drunken quarrel resulting over a suggestion to raise a Spanish flag on a railroad section boarding house.

State Notes.

The home of ex-Postmaster L. Jackson, of Menominee, Mich., was robbed while the family was out and \$150 in money and \$500 worth of diamonds and jewelry were stolen.

E. B. Myers of Chicago has been sentenced by Judge Coolidge at Niles, Mich., to two years in Jackson prison for forgery.

The Michigan July crop report gives the acreage in wheat at 1,710,000; the estimated yield per acre, 16.74 bushels; making a probable total yield of 28,600,000.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ DEAD.

Gained Notoriety in Connection with the Panama Canal Scandal.

London, July 7.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama canal notoriety, died at Bournemouth at 3 a. m.

Dr. Herz, whose name stands very high in scientific circles as an electrician and physicist, although born in France of French parents, was educated in New York, and at the age of 16 years served in the United States army. In 1892, while in England, Dr. Herz was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French government growing out of the Panama canal scandal. Confined to his bed by illness, Dr. Herz was unable to appear in court and the case continued for four years. The British government came to his relief then and he was released from custody.

All of his property and that of his wife had meantime been confiscated by the French government. He demanded that the state department at Washington should prefer a claim against the French government for \$5,000,000 damages, which sum is said to be far less than the total property loss Dr. Herz suffered during the four years. The French government was prosecuting him. Dr. Herz was a resident of Chicago in the latter part of 1871. His brother, J. Herz, still lives in that city.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN CLAIM.

Investigating Committee Says Senate Was Imposed Upon.

Washington, July 9.—The senate committee on claims has made its report upon the investigation made by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist Book Concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of \$100,000 as an agent in getting the claim through. The committee finds that the senate was deceived by the representations of Mr. Stahlman and Messrs. Barbee and Smith, the book agents, but absolves the Methodist church south as such from blame in the matter.

It is also found that no senator or member of congress received any money in connection with the claim. The testimony taken was also made public. The principal witnesses were Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Barbee.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 3/4	77 3/4
September	69	69 1/2	68 3/4	68 3/4
December	65 1/2	66	65 1/4	65 1/4
Corn—				
July	32 1/4	32 1/2	32	32
September	32 1/4	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
December	32 1/4	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Oats—				
July	22 1/2	23	22 1/4	22 1/2
September	22 1/2	23	22 1/4	22 1/2
December	22 1/2	23	22 1/4	22 1/2
Pork—				
July	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
September	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
Lard—				
July	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
Produce—				
Butter—Extra creamery,				
16c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; fresh				
packing stock, 10c 1/2. Eggs—Fresh				
stock 12c per doz. Live Poultry—				
Turkeys, 60c per lb; chickens, 5c;				
spring, 12c 1/4; ducks, 6c. Potatoes—				
Old, common to choice, 40c 1/2 to 50c				
per bu; new, 2.00c 1/2 to 2.50c per bu. Berries—				
Strawberries, Michigan, 50c 1/2 per 16-				
qt case; raspberries, red, 60c 1/2 per				
16-qt case; black, 40c 1/2 to 50c per 16-qt				
case.				

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 25,000. Quotations ranged at \$2.75 to \$2.85 for pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.15 for light, \$3.20 to \$3.30 for rough packing, \$3.40 to \$3.50 for mixed and \$3.60 to \$3.75 for heavy packing and shipping lots.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 1,500. Quotations ranged at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for westerns, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for natives, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for lambs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 9. Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars; steady; stockers; market steady to firm for fat grades; stockers feeling steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market opened higher and excited, but weakened 10c 1/2; few sales easy to \$4.25 for Yorkers, \$4.07 1/2 to \$4.10; others, \$4.05 to \$4.10; pigs sold, \$4.05 to \$4.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2 cars; former prices.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9. Wheat—Lower: No. 2 red cash elevator, 79c; bid; track, 80c 1/2; July, 74 1/2; September, 67 1/2 to 67 3/4; December, 67 1/2 to 67 3/4; No. 2 hard, 77 1/2 to 78c. Corn—Lower: No. 2 cash, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4; July, 31 1/2; September, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4; Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; asked, 22c; track, 22c 1/2; July, 22c; asked, 22c; September, 20 1/2 to 21c; No. 2 white, 26 1/2 to 27c. Rye—Strong: 44c.

Why Do You Not Use the Best?

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

No Proof, No Pay.

If no benefit, you can get your money back where you bought. But be sure you get

WATERBURY'S

SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures"

Before You Rise Your Wheel

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder for the feet. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable, prevents sweating feet, and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over 100,000,000 people are using Allen's Foot-Powder. It is the best and most comfortable. It gives rest and comfort to aching, hot, swollen, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and stores. 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

YOU CAN BE CURED.

Many men and women are suffering untold misery spending their money for medicines good and bad, but for the want of intelligent treatment are being laid away in premature graves. HELP is in the reach of every suffering person. All cases of NERVOUS DISEASES, WEAKNESS, FAILING ENERGIES, VARIICOCELE, UNNATURAL LOSS OF BLOOD, FEMALE WEAKNESS, whether they be from the effects of early errors, indiscretions, overwork, sickness, or from any cause, we can quickly and permanently cure by the most unfailing medicines known to modern medical skill. SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, and all other contagious diseases, and all other diseases, are cured by applying the proper remedies. A cure can always be effected. Many men and women suffering from these diseases are like drowning people, grasping after mere straws, such as Free Prescriptions, Free Treatments, only to find themselves duped by some fraudulent C. O. D. druggist or medicine company.

STOP EXPERIMENTING. We give a guarantee to cure. Treatments at our office. No more experiments. To those who prefer to come here we will contract to refund railroad fare and hotel expenses if we fail to cure. FIVE NATIONAL BANKS BACK OF OUR ADVERTISING. IF YOU ARE NOT CURED, IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY. IF YOU ARE CURED, IT IS OUR PRIDE. We have a large number of testimonials from cured patients. We have a large number of testimonials from cured patients. We have a large number of testimonials from cured patients.

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